

Emergency Rhodesian meet set

SALISBURY, March 8 (APF). — An emergency national Congress of the ruling Rhodesian Front Party, split over plans to reach a domestic settlement with Rhodesian Africans, is planned for next month, a party spokesman said today.

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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King Hussein, Yasser Arafat meet in Cairo

AMMAN (Agencies). — His Majesty King Hussein conferred Tuesday with Mr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), on the Palestinian issue and Jordanian-Palestinian relations, the Jordan News Agency reported.

before the start of the Geneva Middle East peace conference, he said "We are ready to discuss any proposal from any Arab leader." But he said the two leaders did not discuss the Geneva conference.

After the first round of talks between the two sides on Feb. 23 a statement said both sides agreed to continue to support Palestinians in the occupied territories. Jordan insisted that the PLO should be invited to the Geneva Middle East peace conference as the sole representative of the Palestinian people.



HUSSEIN ADDRESSES SUMMIT — His Majesty King Hussein addresses the plenum of the Afro-Arab summit conference in Cairo Tuesday.

HUSSEIN ADDRESSES SUMMIT — His Majesty King Hussein addresses the plenum of the Afro-Arab summit conference in Cairo Tuesday. In the background on the dais are summit's Chairman William Eteki, Secretary General of the Organisation of African Unity (left) and Tunisia Premier Hedi Nouria, current President of the Arab League. (AP wirephoto).

Hussein: We are committed to a new, equitable world order

His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday morning addressed the Afro-Arab summit conference currently convening in Cairo. The following is an excerpt from a translation of the speech:

Whereas this blessed summit conference of Arab and African nations convenes today, a spiritual meeting has taken place between them long ago. The natural spiritual unity between Africa and the Arab World and the identity of their interests are as old as the people of this extensive and closely connected region.

IMF to give Egypt \$600m in aid

WASHINGTON, March 8 (R). — Official of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) have agreed in principle to provide Egypt with about \$600 million in aid, Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister Abdul-Mone'm Qaisuni said today.

Dr. Qaisuni said his delegation, which has been in the United States for a week, has also talked to Carter administration officials over U.S. help to Egypt through the aid programme. No specific agreement was reached on this.

He said Egypt hoped the World Bank would contribute \$250 million a year for the next four years to help finance Egypt's \$20 billion economic development programme.

Bucharest rescue squads dig earthquake victims out of rubble

BUCHAREST, March 8 (R). — At least nine people were killed and many more injured in the Bucharest earthquake today, more than three days after the devastating Romanian earthquake, officials said.

his daughter, who is believed to be an Olympic fencer. They were rescued out of the ruined La Scala pastry shop. An official said the daughter had suffered severe psychological damage.

ill banned in parts of the city where high-rise buildings had collapsed. Access was granted only to official traffic plus the fleets of lorries carrying away rubble.

Arab aid to Africa boosted to \$1.5b

CAIRO, March 8 (R). — Three oil-producing Gulf states — Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates — today joined Saudi Arabia in pledging increased assistance to African countries, bringing the total of promised aid for black Africa to almost \$1.5 billion.

Libyan contribution came in addition to the five millions bringing the overall total to nine million dollars. Kuwait today promised \$240 million, Qatar \$76 million, and the United Arab Emirates \$137 million — none of it for any specific project or country.

African liberation movements. The UAE's \$100 million are to be channelled through the Abu Dhabi Development Bank. Including yesterday's Saudi pledge, the promised funds will boost the capital of the Arab Bank for Economic Development by \$180 million dollars to \$544.5 million.

Spanish king to visit Jordan this month

AMMAN (R). — King Juan Carlos of Spain and Queen Sophia will pay an official visit to Jordan during the second half of this month, it was announced here Tuesday.

Carter promises Rabin F-16 fighters, says Mideast peace closer

WASHINGTON, March 8 (R). — President Carter told Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin today the United States would supply an unspecified number of F-16 fighter planes to Israel, the White House announced.

Middle East and outlined the internal political situation in Israel as it prepares for national elections on May 17.

Bhutto romps home; PNA alleges rigging

ISLAMABAD, March 8 (R). — Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's government today won a landslide victory in Pakistani elections, but opponents alleged it had rigged the poll and they called for a national strike on Friday.

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## After three year delay King Talal Dam begins operation

Editor's note: This is the first of a two part article.  
By Rami G. Khouri  
Special to the Jordan Times

A few years late, more complex than originally planned, and several million dinars more expensive, the King Talal Dam will finally start to fulfill its promises this year by making an immediate contribution to irrigated farming in the Jordan Valley.

In a low-key ceremony last week, the Zarqa River diversion, which has carried the river waters around the dam site for the past five years via a 635-metre tunnel, was closed; thus the river now flows into the dam. The water is being gathered in the reservoir that will build up behind the dam.

In fact, the diversion tunnel has not yet been completely put out of use. Water will be pumped out of the tunnel and sent down to the Jordan Valley to provide farmers with the water they require for irrigation purposes over the next two months. By then, the water level in the reservoir will have reached the point where it will flow on its own force through the "irrigation outlet" that will be its normal route from the dam to the Jordan Valley.

The diversion tunnel opening at ground level on the river bed is at an altitude of 80 metres above sea level (ASL), while the irrigation outlet opening is at an altitude of 117.5 metres ASL. As the water builds up behind the dam in the coming months, extensive testing will take place on the strength, safety and proper functioning of the dam structure.

The King Talal Dam project will be fully completed this September when construction of the final 15 metres of the uppermost crest of the main dam structure will be completed. But the main body of the dam and all the hydro-mechanical works (gates, valves, etc) are finished, so the test filling of the reservoir (impounding, as the engineers call it) can start.

As explained by Mr. Fayed Arikat, Senior Engineer in the Directorate of Execution at the Jordan River and Tributaries Regional Corporation, the basic purpose of the King Talal Dam is twofold: to store water for year-round irrigation in the Jordan Valley, and to send fresh water supplies to the Amman region.

It will have other benefits and uses, including power generation and the development of recreational, touristic and fisheries facilities around the 6.5-km-long S-shaped lake that will form behind the dam in the Zarqa River Valley, which will soon be visible to the left of the main road going north from Amman to Jarash.

The dam will store 56 million cubic metres, but only 48 million cubic metres of this water will be "live", or usable. The other eight million cubic metres of "dead" water will be below the level at which it can be practically taken out of the reservoir, and will remain dormant to catch sediments in the river flow.

The water that will flow through the irrigation outlet and down into the Valley will flow at a normal rate of 7 1/2 cubic metres per second. It will pass through the dam via the irrigation outlet, that is a 256-metre-long, 3 1/2-metre-wide concrete tunnel.

Deep within the earth to the right of the dam is a large chamber that houses two steel valves, one of them 2 1/2 metres in diameter, the other only 60 cms. in diameter. The normal flow of water will pass through the smaller valve, while the bigger one will be used to let out the extra waters that come with occasional flood conditions.

Simply a large concrete chute, 35 metres wide and 316 metres long, with three 10 1/2-metre-wide mechanical gates at its top entrance.

In case of extreme flood conditions, when too much water would dangerously accumulate in the reservoir, the spillway gates would open automatically to allow a massive discharge of an additional 2,600 cubic metres of water per second.

Studies made for the dam's construction indicate that such a flood could be expected once every 10,000 years. A flood of 1,500 cubic metres per second is probable once every 100 years, while the maximum recorded flood in the Zarqa River was 750 cubic metres per second.

The cost of the dam, originally put at JD 6.7 million, has in fact totalled JD11.7 million. It has been financed by loans of JD 4.6 million from the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development and JD 1.7 million from the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development. The remaining JD 5.4 million has come from the Jordanian government.

Both the delay in completion and the increased cost are due to several factors, which include most notably changes in design of the dam, initial programming and planning bottlenecks encountered by the contractor, and the effects of various local, regional and international factors that in one way or another held up work and increased costs.

The design changes had to be made when it was discovered early in the project that the nature of the rock structures in the mountains on either side of the dam required extensive work to ensure the strength of the dam. Particularly along the left abutment, the dam structure runs into the mountainside, special measures were required to overcome the liabilities of the porous sandstone rock.

This rock structure would allow too much water to eventually seep through from the reservoir, and could result in the collapse of the dam, as happened at the Teton Dam in Idaho, USA, on June 5 last year. In that case, water seeped around one side of the dam, through similarly porous and previous rock, and eventually weakened the dam's foundations enough for the water pressure in the reservoir to burst right through the dam itself.

To avoid such an unpleasant eventuality along the sunny banks of the Zarqa River, the engineers working on the dam design had to seal the porous mountainside to prevent too much water seepage, and they also had to strengthen the entire foundation works which attach the main dam structure to the left and right abutments.

The answers for these problems involved extensive re-designing and adjustments to the preliminary dam plans.

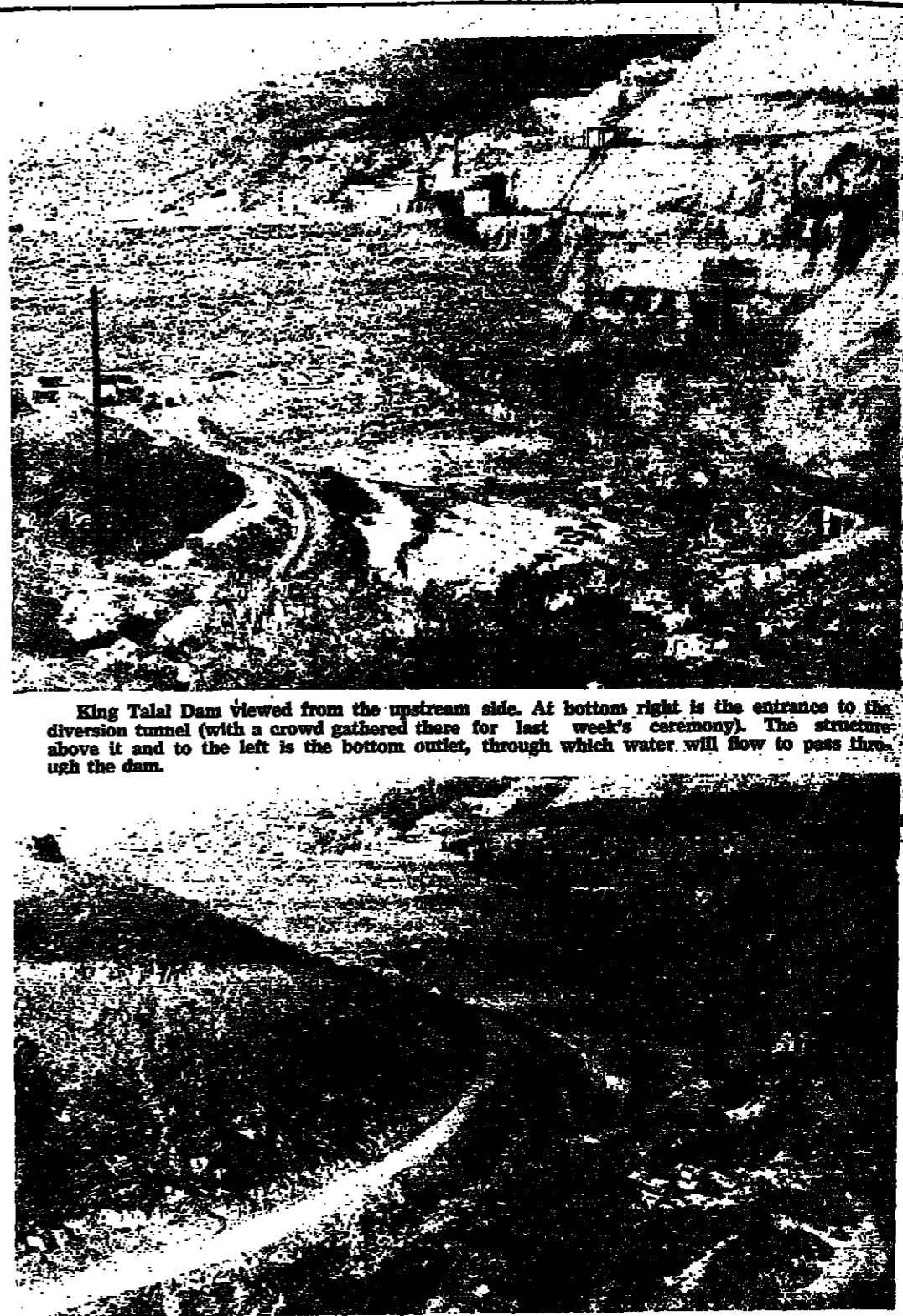
To assure watertightness, it was decided to seal the left abutment area with a "grout curtain". This is essentially a 300-metre long row of 50-metre-deep drill holes, down into which is injected a grout mixture of cement (94 per cent on average) and bentonite (6 per cent). The pressurised grout mixture bursts through the drill holes fills in the porous cavities in the limestone and sandstone rocks, and hardens to form a solid wall of watertight grout and natural rock. (For the record, the total length of the grout holes drilled is 42,000 metres).

To assure the strength of the left side abutment, it was also decided to construct a massive 1.3-metre-thick "diaphragm wall" deep into the heart of the mountainside. The concrete wall is 70 metres high and 120 metres long. This wall is built on top of the grout curtain, and rises right up to the top of the reservoir's water level.

But both the diaphragm wall and the grout curtain will not assure 100 per cent watertightness, as some water will inevitably seep into the area, either from the reservoir or through the natural water flows in the mountainside around the dam. To minimise the amount of water that does eventually seep through the left abutment, it was further decided to construct a "drainage curtain", which is a series of 25-cm-wide drill holes leading down to drainage "galleries". The drill holes house a smaller five-cm-wide perforated plastic pipe. Whatever small amounts of water do enter into the left abutment will filter into the drainage pipes, and then into the drainage galleries to be directed around the dam into the Zarqa River flow on the downstream side of the dam.

These factors all required extensive re-designing of the dam and produced a bigger and more complex project than originally envisaged. The size of the dam itself was also increased, which also increased costs and completion time.

The contractors on the job, for their part, experienced some early bottlenecks when they found they did not always have on hand enough technical staff, equipment or spare parts to move as quickly as had been planned on the first stages of the work.



King Talal Dam viewed from the upstream side. At bottom right is the entrance to the diversion tunnel (with a crowd gathered there for last week's ceremony). The structure above it and to the left is the bottom outlet, through which water will flow to pass through the dam.

General view from the upstream side shows King Talal Dam and the Zarqa River (bottom right) as it flowed into the diversion tunnel last week. (All photos by Rami G. Khouri).

### Sold souls

The exchange of friendly words Monday between President Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Rabin will not go down in history as one of mankind's more profound dialogues, but it is indicative of the extent to which the American and Israeli leaderships will sacrifice the dictates of humanity's truth at the altar of their own inhuman need for public relations pronouncements. We are appalled, and sad for both the people of Israel and the United States, that Mr. Carter and Mr. Rabin find it appropriate to say, as Mr. Rabin did, that "I have come from Jerusalem, the city of peace, with the sense of dedication to build and strengthen peace between Israel and our neighbours," or to say, as Mr. Carter did, that "I would like to express our complete commitment to an even greater relationship with the courageous citizens your head." To keep up with the causes of the day, Mr. Rabin added: "Democratic Israel stands with you in your endeavour to foster peace and human rights in the family of nations."

What these two men say is contrary to what they do. Their hypocrisy is painful, and ever so tedious.

Jerusalem is not the city of peace; it is the city of occupation and war. If Mr. Rabin wants to build peace with his neighbours, he can do this tomorrow by leaving Jerusalem. If peace is his highest aspiration, why also does he aspire to concussion bombs and F-16 fighter jets? If Israel wants to foster human rights and peace, why does it go to Washington, when it can do this and very much more by making peace with the Palestinian people? If Israel is the fountainhead of democracy, why do the children of Ramallah and Nablus throw stones at the soldiers of democracy?

If Mr. Carter is committed to an even greater relationship with Israel, does this also mean that Mr. Carter is committed to supporting the acts of Israel, to the assassinations of Palestinian leaders, the jailing of Palestinian men and the tear-gassing of Palestinian children in the streets of their home cities and villages? If Mr. Carter is committed to the courageous citizens of Israel, is he impressed by the courage that manifests itself in blowing the heads off Palestinians in Paris and Beirut? In the courage by which Israeli soldiers shoot and kill 11-year-old Palestinian children in Jerusalem?

Is this what has come to the city of peace, in whose name Mr. Rabin travels to Washington to seek peace?

There are people here who are losing great portions of their souls, and they may not be able to buy them back as easily as they have sold them.



This downstream view of the dam shows the spillway in the foreground.

### ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RAI, in its editorial, commented on Rabin's visit to the United States saying that the Israelis claim his visit to be an attempt on their side to achieve mutual understanding with the new administration. The Israelis are willing to speak the same language.

The Americans should not be astonished if the Israeli peace initiative has first on its list the subject of arms. They speak the same language! Peace for them, as for the Americans, is not the moral alternative to war, it is not the ultimate goal of humanity. Peace to them is the status quo perpetuated by force and arms.

The Americans should have learned their lesson in Vietnam. If they still have the Vietnamese image vivid in their minds then America's role in the Middle East, considering it holds 99 per cent of the strings, would be effective if they used their power to change the present Israeli attitude towards the crisis. We still believe that its role will be vital and unique in moulding the last phase of the problem.

The paper, concluding, explained that Rabin would participate in the peace movement... but with arms on top of the list. Israel follows one policy... the policy of war. Will Washington prove the opposite?

AL DUSTOUR, another Jordanian daily, touched on the Afro-Arab summit which is taking place, the paper says, at a time when the whole world is undergoing a huge split a widening gap between the industrial powers and the developing countries. A gap emphasised by the ugly challenge of the Israeli occupation of Arab lands and the racist regimes in South Africa.

The summit conference, the paper continues, is not meant to be a formation of a new world power to face the super ones. It is being convened to face its historic responsibilities, to draw up a strategy which will lead 200 million Arabs and Africans to shoulder their duties and responsibilities towards themselves and the whole human race.

It is clear that this conference is intent on establishing a new economic system which will motivate the people in this part of the world to share in creating a better world for themselves and for others. The leaders of the summit, the paper reiterates, are called upon to make that come true by strengthening Arab-African cooperation and by working out a new economic strategy which will insure proper exploitation of their human and natural resources. They are called upon to convince the whole world of the non-aligned Afro-Arab stand for world peace and welfare, Al Dustour concludes.

GOUMHOURIA, the influential Egyptian newspaper today called for the swift implementation of decisions reached at the first Afro-Arab summit meeting which opened in Cairo last Monday. The summit is to adopt political and economic declarations worked out by foreign ministers of 60 African and Arab states in four days of talks preceding the summit. "Conferences come and go but the important thing is to implement their decisions and recommendations," the Egyptian newspaper said. "We cannot emphasise enough the need to put these recommendations into effect because they aim ultimately at prosperity for every citizen." The newspaper added: "The present summit conference is more concerned with economic (rather than political) aspects because Africa can become a bread-basket and a store of mineral wealth for the whole world if Arab expertise and capital contribute towards the exploitation of this fabulous wealth."

AL AKHBAR, the mass-sale Egyptian daily, said the summit would forge a comprehensive strategy on economic development to boost the African and Arab countries' "lawful struggle against the racist regimes."

AL AHRAM said the declarations drafted in Cairo were indications of "the historical process the Arab nations and the African continent are making to further the liberation of man and to provide him with modern facilities which will ensure that the backwardness and stagnation left by racial oppression, colonial rule and the various harms of domination will become things of the past."

## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

### JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 6:	8:30 Arabic series
6:00 Quran	9:20 Reportage
6:05 Cartoons	Channel 6:
6:30 Agricultural programme	7:30 News in Hebrew
	7:45 Varieties
8:00 News in Arabic	8:30 Doctor in charge
	9:10 The Pallisers
Channel 3:	10:00 News in English
7:30 Sports programme	10:15 Mystery movie

### RADIO JORDAN

(On 856 KHZ)	16:30 Easy listening
7:00 Morning melodies	17:00 Good vibrations (repeat)
7:30 News	17:30 Pop session
7:40 News report	18:00 News summary
8:00 Sign off	18:05 Pop session
12:00 Pop session	18:15 Catch the words (repeat)
13:00 News summary	18:30 My kind of music (repeat)
13:05 Pop session	19:00 News
14:00 News	19:10 News reports
14:10 Radio magazine	19:30 Sign off
14:30 Arabs in history	
15:00 Concert hour	
16:00 Old favourites	

### EMERGENCIES

Doctors:	Central (24217)
Amman:	Farabi (30055)
Said Rashid (73500)	Irbid:
Mousa Bashir	Farr
Irbid:	Ghar
Abdul Razzaq Theishat (2079)	Zarqa:
Muanees Beirut (3585)	Abu Laila
Zarqa:	Al Jazayer
Nash'at Ammari	Taxi:
Pharmacies:	Feisal (22051)
Amman:	Jerusalem (38655)
Nihad (30844)	Shrouksani (21525)
Jabal Amman (25404)	Neel (44435)

### AMMAN AIRPORT

Arrivals:	Departures:
8:20 Dubai (Alitalia)	8:00 Beirut
8:25 Muscat, Doha	8:45 Beirut (MEA)
8:45 Karachi, Abu Dhabi	9:05 Rome (Alitalia)
9:15 Jeddah	9:30 Aqaba
10:30 Beirut	10:30 Cairo
11:15 Aqaba	10:50 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
14:15 Athens (GA)	11:00 Vienna, Copenhagen
14:20 Jeddah (SDD)	11:15 Damascus, Aleppo
16:30 Aleppo, Damascus	12:00 London
17:00 Cairo	15:00 Doha, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (GA)
17:15 Larnaca (CyA)	15:45 Riyadh, Dhahran (SDI)
17:55 Amsterdam, Brussel, Geneva	18:00 Larnaca (CyA)
18:40 Beirut (MEA)	18:00 Kuwait, Dhahran
20:05 London (BA)	20:00 Baghdad
21:25 Frankfurt, Munich, Damascus (Lufthansa)	21:05 Rawalpindi (BA)

### BBC RADIO

GMT	14:30 Soho
05:00 World News; 24 hours	15:00 Radio Newsreel
05:30 Sarah Ward	15:15 Outlook
05:45 The World Today	16:00 News; Commentary
06:00 News; Press Review	16:15 Just a Minute
06:30 Terry Wogan's LP Showcase	16:45 The World Today
07:00 News; 24 hours	17:00 News
07:30 Sarah Ward	17:09 Discovery
07:45 Report on Religion	17:40 Book Choice
08:00 News	17:45 Sports Round-up
08:15 Lucky Jim	18:00 News; Radio Newsreel
08:30 John Peel	18:30 Top Twenty
09:00 News; Press Review	18:00 Outlook: News Summary
09:30 Financial News	19:40 Stock Market Report
09:45 Paperbacks	19:45 Dances of Old Vienna
10:00 Talkabout	20:00 News; 24 hours
10:30 Command Performance	20:30 David Gell's Music
11:00 News	21:00 Report on Religion
11:15 Business and Industry	21:15 Wales '77
11:30 Farming World	21:30 Composer and Interpreter
12:00 Radio Newsreel	22:00 News; The World Today
12:15 David Gell's Music	22:25 Financial News
12:45 Sports Round-up	22:45 Sports Round-up
13:00 News; 24 hours	23:00 News; Commentary
13:30 World Radio Club	
13:45 A Jolly Good Show	

### VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT	18:00 Special English. New Feature: Space and Man. News Summary.
03:00, 04:00, 05:00 and 06:00	18:30 Music USA (Standard)
06:30	19:00 News Roundup, Reports, Actualities, Opinion, Analysis, News Summary, VOA Magazine, American Science, Cultural Letters.
08:30, 04:30 and 05:30	19:30 Special English. News; VOA World Report; Music USA (Jazz); News... newsmakers' voices... correspondents' reports... background features... news analyses.
17:00	20:00 News Roundup, Reports, Actualities, Opinion, Analysis, News Summary, Dateline.
17:30	21:30

### USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government)	Tel. 70111
Civil defence rescue	" 24391-4
Fire headquarters	" 22606
First aid, fire, police	" 19
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	" 36351-2
Municipal water service (emergency)	" 37111-3
Police headquarters	" 39141
Najfeh, roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help	" 21111, 57777

### Cultural Centres

American Centre (USIS)	Tel. 41520
British Council	" 36147-8
French Cultural Centre	" 37009
Goethe Institute	" 41986
Soviet Cultural Centre	" 44205
Amman Municipal Library	" 36111

هكذا صنع الله



# How long were you delayed at the Ramtha border post...?

By Fernando Francis  
Special to the Jordan Times

People will never be satisfied with the services we offer even if we offer our services with a cup of coffee," complained the head of border security at Ramtha, Maj. Swaid Al Nawafleh.

We are sending and receiving more than 5,000 passengers a day on ordinary days, and number doubles during holidays.

The personnel dealing with passengers are all well qualified and can handle the rush. Says sometimes happen because some passengers do not have the right documents or documents at all -- and that happens very often. Such things can hold up a whole day. But that doesn't happen every day.

"I can assure you," he said, "that it will take passengers an hour only to accomplish all the formalities."

The merging of the Jordanian and Syrian borders into one point -- for out-going at Ramtha and in-coming at Der'a has made it much easier for everybody and that alone saved a lot of time.

Cooperation between Jordanian and Syrian personnel in handling passengers is very

Complaints have been pouring in of delays and inconveniences for travellers crossing the Jordanian-Syrian frontier at Ramtha-Der'a. This obviously flies in the face of current integration moves between Jordan and Syria. A Jordan Times reporter therefore went up to the border Monday to investigate the situation.

noticeable, and the efforts made to accomplish the formalities highly coordinated.

But despite this, some people were delayed. However, most people had been there for less than half an hour.

On the other hand, Mr. Jones, a British subject from the TTR trucking group said: "We have been here for more than three hours. Everything seems to run smoothly for everybody except us." Our main handicap is that we do not speak the language and those sneaky little fellows -- the mediators -- who are numerous around here, keep asking us for bakshish. If you don't pay the named amount plus the bakshish, you are delayed." He added: "I don't know how they can delay us, but here we are."

Mr. Faour Al Hindawi, head of the Customs Department at Ramtha said: "We hope that we reach the standards where full cooperation exists between

travellers and customs officials. That will save us and travellers lots of inconveniences and time. Our main objective is to help them.

He added: "Officially, travellers are allowed JD 7 worth of gifts, but we allow them

more than that. I am not supposed to say so, but I just want to prove that we are here to serve the people."

Mr. Al Hindawi continued: "Concerning bribery involving our personnel I can't deny that such things do happen, but be sure that any incidents of the sort will be treated with the utmost severity and the person involved will be punished severely."

On the other hand Syrian officials at the borders refused to talk on the grounds that they should get a release from the Syrian Ministry of Interior, and "no comment" was always their answers.

## IDB approves 7 new loans

AMMAN (JNA). — The Industrial Development Bank has approved seven loans worth JD 751,300 to set up new industries.

The loans were earmarked for setting up industries for veterinary medicines, dairy production, nylon sacks, textiles, car spare parts and floor tiles, in addition to financing a tourist hotel in Amman.

The gross national income deriving from these projects is estimated at JD 464,100, and savings in foreign currency JD 848,000. These industries will provide work for 458 people.

The number of loans given by the bank since the beginning of this year is 13, totalling JD 1,335,300.

## Minister visits Marka polytechnic

AMMAN (JNA). — The Minister of Education, Dr. Abdul Salam Al Majali, accompanied by members of the educational council, Tuesday paid an inspection visit to the Polytechnic Institute at Marka.

The institute, established under the Three-Year Development Plan, is designed to train personnel in the fields of architecture and civil, electrical, electronic and mechanical engineering, in addition to training students to teach in industrial schools and vocational centres.

The first batch of the institute's students, some 200, will be graduated this year.



Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh (left) talks business Tuesday with International Telecommunications Union head Mohammed Meely (second from left) and his accompanying delegation. (JNA photo).

# ITU head discusses telecomms. aid

AMMAN (JNA). — The Secretary General of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), Mohammed Meely, Tuesday discussed with two Jordanian ministers the aid that ITU can provide Jordan with for telecommunications purposes.

Accompanied by the head of ITU's Technical Services for Europe and the Middle East, Mr. Burgman, Mr. Meely reviewed with Minister of Communications Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh the Telecommunications Corporation's training needs and aid to be given by ITU to the corporation's Technical Training Centre.

Corporation Director General Mohammad Shahed Ismail said later that an expert from ITU

will arrive in Amman shortly to supervise the corporation's training programme.

Earlier, Mr. Meely and Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh discussed the implementation of a survey to identify to what extent Jordanian soil can conduct radio waves, as well as whether Jordan can make use of the ITU Regional Engineering Centre at Riyadh in Saudi Arabia.

The ITU Secretary General promised to study Jordan's technical needs with a view to providing all possible assistance.

## Kuwait agrees to pay £16m defence subsidy

KUWAIT, March 8 (R). — Kuwait has agreed to pay its subsidy to Jordan, decided upon at the 1957 Khartoum Arab summit, in Jordanian or any other currency, Jordanian Ambassador Mohammed Hussein said here today.

He was speaking to reporters after calling on Kuwait Deputy Premier Sheikh Jaber Al Ali Al Sabah.

Mr. Hussein said the deputy premier had conveyed to him Kuwait's approval of Jordan's request that the financial aid be paid in Jordanian or any other currency instead of in sterling.

Under the Khartoum resolutions, Kuwait pays Jordan \$16 million a year to help it meet its military commitments as a country bordering Israel.

It was not immediately clear at what sterling rate the \$16 million would be paid.

The ambassador also said Sheikh Jaber had accepted an invitation from Jordanian premier Husein Badran to visit Amman at a date still to be fixed.

## Atomic energy commission formed

AMMAN (JNA). — The acting Prime Minister, Dr. Abdul Salam Al Majali, has formed a specialised committee to look into atomic energy in Jordan, following the dissolution of the Scientific Research Council and the transfer of its money, assets and rights to the National Centre for Documentation.

The committee is composed of Dr. Mohammad Nuri Shafiq, Administrative Advisor at the Prime Ministry, as chairman; and as members: Usama Mudallal, representing the Water and Sewerage Authority; Issa Shabin of the Faculty of Science at the University of Jordan; Raja Jadaun of the Natural Resources Authority; Mahmoud Foyyadh of the Royal Medical Services; Tewfik Al Mawer of the Health Ministry; and Sa'd Shammout of the Agriculture Ministry.

## Aviation head returns from meeting

AMMAN (JNA). — The Director of the Department of Civil Aviation, Sharif Ghazi Rakan, Tuesday evening returned here after representing Jordan at the one-week meeting of Arab civil aviation directors in Geneva. Sharif Rakan said the meeting discussed a large number of topics related to civil aviation inside and outside the Arab World, and ways of strengthening inter-Arab cooperation in this field.

The meeting also discussed the promotion of cooperation between Arab civil aviation bodies and the International Air Transport Association.

He said these topics will be further aired at an Arab civil aviation conference to start in Casablanca, Morocco, on March 23.

## M.E. radio experts make tour of U.S.

WASHINGTON, D.C., March 8 (JT). — Radio specialists from 16 countries, including Jordan, Bahrain and Egypt, are making a two-month tour of American broadcasting and television facilities as guests of the U.S. government.

The group includes program managers, production managers, news directors, foreign affairs analysts, special events experts, editors, writers and announcers.

The visitors will observe and discuss developments with their American colleagues. Sponsored by the U.S. State Department's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, the study tour is administered by Syracuse University, New York.

The participants include Rama Azar of the Hashemite Broadcasting Service, Abdul Rahman Abdullatif, Musical Programming Supervisor in Bahrain and Saad Awad Saad, chief reporter on Radio Cairo. Following a week's orientation in Washington, the visitors are participating in a 20-day international broadcasting seminar at Syracuse University.

From March 27-30 the group will attend the annual National Association of Broadcasters convention in Washington, where they will meet many of the top managers of U.S. networks.

From April 1-5 they will be in New York visiting station executives, news and advertising agencies, commercial producers and the radio services of the United Nations.

The rest of their stay in the U.S., including an April 18-20 evaluation seminar at Syracuse University, will be devoted to individual travel. This will include two periods of three days each of practical radio work at a particular station, and a day spent observing the community life in the area served by the station.

## Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian lire for selling a unit of the foreign currency; while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:

U.K. sterling	572.0	578.0
U.S. dollar	332.0	334.0
German mark	139.2	139.6
Swiss franc	130.6	131.1
Italian lira (for every 100)	37.6	37.8
Saudi riyal	94.0	94.8
Lebanese pound	110.0	110.6
Syrian pound	82.5	82.8
Iraqi dinar	943.0	950.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1,150.0	1,157.0
Egyptian pound	465.0	472.0
Libyan dinar	360.0	365.0
UAE dirham	84.7	85.5



British trade adviser: Three hours plus waiting to pass.



From the official side: Delays are inevitable.

## NATIONAL NOTES

\* AMMAN. — The Commander-in-Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, Gen. Zeid Ibn Shaker, Tuesday paid a visit to the headquarters and various divisions of the Royal Fifth Armoured Division. He also attended a competition in shooting and use of arms, and distributed prizes to the winners.

\* AMMAN. — Minister of Public Works Said Bimo Tuesday toured the Irbid Governorate and looked over projects being carried out by the Directorate of Public Works, including road construction.

\* AMMAN. — President of the University of Jordan Dr. Ishaq Al Farhan Tuesday opened a seminar on public relations organized by the university in cooperation with the Royal Scientific Society. The head of the general administration and political sciences section, Dr. Zaki Ghishah, gave a lecture on the concept and aims of public relations.

\* IRBID. — A delegation from the Antiquities Department in Syria visited the Um Qeis archaeological site in the Irbid Governorate, which dates back to the Greco-Roman era.

\* AMMAN. — Minister of Industry and Commerce Dr. Najmeddin Dejami will head Jordan's delegation to the meeting in Cairo of the Arab Economic Council March 14. The meeting is expected to approve, among other things, the transport and transit agreement among the Arab countries.

\* AMMAN. — The Director General of the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development, Dr. Mohammad Muhib Zaki, Tuesday left here for Baghdad after a four-day visit to Jordan during which he held talks with officials and inspected activities of the Ministry of Agriculture and the organization's regional office in Amman.

\* AMMAN. — Acting Secretary General at the Foreign Ministry Zaki Al Qussus Tuesday received in his office the ambassadors of South Korea, Czechoslovakia and Algeria, as well as the Palestine Liberation Organisation's representative at the Islamic Congress.

## What's Going On

Under the Patronage of the Minister of Culture and Fine Arts, Sharif Hussein Shaker, the Goethe Institute presents a piano recital by Hans Zimmermann.

8:30 p.m., at the Royal Arts Centre.

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# Brazil's poor flock to the big cities to discard the hard village life

**GUAPIRA VILLAGE, BAHIA, BRAZIL. (CSM).** — This village in northeast Brazil has a problem. Its children are all leaving.

Just as soon as they reach 17 or 18 they go. Only youngsters, middle-aged parents, and a few old people are left behind to till the land. Every home has two to six sons or daughters in the city. The village population is declining and so is the land under cultivation.

A few make the 2,000-mile bus trek down to rich, booming Sao Paulo, entering, as it were, the pipeline that feeds the reservoir of cheap, unskilled labour for southern industry.

Most go to nearby Salvador, Brazil's old colonial capital (1549 to 1736) nestled in the hills around All Saints Bay on the Atlantic coast, a city of lost wealth and poverty. There are few jobs offered by the government, capital-intensive industrial outposts that have grown up around Salvador in the last 10 years.

Most of the boys become manual labourers earning the \$8 dollar minimum legal monthly wage and surviving in favelas, or shantytowns on the city's outskirts. The girls become housemaids in the villas and luxury flats of Salvador's cacao and sugar-rich elite, earning 20 to 40 dollars a month.

Agriculture is not pushing them out, as in much of the overpopulated world: Guapira village has plenty of land for everybody. Nor is industry drawing them in; less than 25,000 new industrial jobs have been created in Salvador since the mid-1960s.

Then what explains the allure of Salvador, which, like the Pied Piper, is drawing an entire generation from the rural countryside?

"I don't want to stay behind a hoe all my life," says Irene, a beautiful mulatto who voices the common sentiment of the young. "Salvador is better by 10,000 times." She brought home Guapira's first television set in September; her father runs it with a car battery, as the village has no electricity.

Padre Juliao, a local priest, blames the exodus on backward agricultural practices. He has enrolled several Guapira boys in a new school on modern farming techniques, which he hopes will encourage them to stay on the land.

But Duga, Guapira's most progressive farmer, doubts even this will stem the flood. Duga cultivates 12 of 50 acres he and his brother, Nanino, inherited from their father — the village

record, as most of Guapira's men cultivate only two to eight acres.

Duga bought the village's first gasoline engine in 1960, was the first to hire a tractor to plow his land in 1974, and has introduced chemical fertilizer and insecticide and a deep well for clean drinking water. He is one of the few villagers given credit at a local bank. Accordingly, he guarantees loans for his neighbours.

With a weekly cash income of 50 to 60 dollars, Duga is not poor by third world standards; he eats beef twice a day and is saving to buy more land and a truck.

But his oldest son, Elandro 18, left last year for a factory job in Salvador, and Duga expects his four younger boys will all follow him.



"I'd like to keep them by my side," he says. "There's plenty of land in Guapira. But they have more advantages when they are employees in the city. It's better for them. If they want to go, they can."

Duga himself is illiterate. The primitive village school, only opened in 1958, and neither of the two Guapira girls who teach there has herself gone beyond the fourth grade. Village children, if they go at all, attend irregularly the 2-to-3-hour morning or afternoon shifts. Many of the Salvador migrants start school all over again in night classes. The prospect of some education is another of Salvador's attractions.

But mostly it is to escape the hard work of the village. Situated halfway between the lush sugar and cacao plantations on the rainy coast and the immense and arid sertao (backlands) where little but goats thrive, Guapira survives on a shifting cultivation of manioc, or cassava, and herding cattle.

Manioc flour is the staple diet although it tastes like saw-

dust and has almost no protein; a poor family may consume 40 kilos a week. Native to Brazil — when the Portuguese arrived they found the Indians growing it — manioc contains prussic acid.

To remove the acid and make it into flour requires a complex refining system of peeling and grating the tuberous roots, pressing water out of the resultant pulpy mass and drying it by pushing it back and forth over big earthen ovens. This drudgery is done by women and children, usually two to four days each week.

An industrious family like Duga's can produce two 50-kilo sacks of flour or more each week, besides what they eat. A sack sells for 2 dollars at the town markets. Manioc flour is the mainstay of Guapira's economy.

Typical of northeast villages, Guapira looks pleasant. Some 20 houses roofed with faded tiles of palm thatch, shaded by dense-foiled jaca or mango trees and plumelike thickets of bamboo, it extends along a rutted clay road in a setting of rolling countryside with hilly uplands, plateaus, low wooded mountains, and deep ravines.

There is a white wooden church of colonial style, a cocktail, four general stores that serve as taverns, and an atmosphere that is less tropical than wild West.

Cowboys or vaqueiros gallop by or tie their horses to hitching posts. Many, in wide-brimmed straw or leather hats and with spurs tied with thongs to the ankles of their bare or sandaled feet, are blacks. Bahia state has Brazil's main concentration of descendants of African slaves brought in the 16th to 19th centuries to work the sugar plantations.

Although Brazil has an 11 per cent black population, the same as that of the United States, African culture strongly influences Bahia's food, art, dance, and religion.

Superstitions are rife in Guapira.

## Rhodesians fear fate of their mineral wealth under black majority rule

*Rhodesia enjoys some of the richest minerals resources in the world. Among gold-mines alone, five or six new properties are opened every month. But there are some rather serious question-marks about the future.*

**SALISBURY (F.T.).** — Rhodesia's mining industry, though flushed with the success of a record year despite sanctions, is facing an increasingly uncertain future.

In company with the other main pillar of the economy, agriculture, the industry has been more than casually successful in beating the economic disabilities placed in its way since the illegal declaration of independence (UDI) in 1965.

Last year, the value of output reached a record 225 million Rhodesian dollars (£1 = 1.05R. dollar), a great leap from the 65 million R. dollars of 10 years ago. And with a high level of diversity and finer markets — Rhodesia produces, among other things, chrome, copper, gold, nickel, silver, platinum, cobalt, iron and coal — the prospects from the production point of view look bright.

But two big question marks hang over the industry, one for

the short, and the other for the long term. The most immediate of these problems is the prospect of the United States repealing the Byrd Amendment.

This legislation, which has enabled the U.S. to continue imports of Rhodesia's high grade chrome in defiance of the U.N. sanctions programme, has been one of the mainstays of Rhodesia's mining success.

There is thus much concern in the industry here today that the new American administration seems determined to press ahead with repeal and appears to be gaining more support in the House and Senate for such a move.

The undercover nature of Rhodesian sanctions-busting means that precise figures for mineral output and the share which chrome has in it are not available. Neither overall output figures nor any breakdown by individual minerals or markets are published.

But prior to UDI, the U.S. imported 37 per cent of its high grade chrome from Rhodesia and the Salisbury government has recently revealed that reserves of the mineral exceed 5 billion tonnes. This represents 90 per cent of the world's supply of high grade ore.

But a U.S. move against chrome now would be a temporary, rather than a fundamental, problem for the Rhodesian mining houses. Observers here point out that U.S. strategic and commercial reserves are, in any case, high at present. What is worrying the industry much more deeply is the question of what future it will face when a black majority government takes over.

With mining often a prime candidate for nationalisation — the example of Zambia is clearly in their minds — and with black external backing for the radical Patriotic Front increasing, industry chiefs here are deeply concerned at the prospect of being taken over.

This they believe will dry up the large foreign capital investment which they would otherwise anticipate after sanctions are lifted.

Considerable quantities of such investment are said to be waiting in the wings. With it, industry sources believe, a massive expansion could rapidly take place.

In support of such a prospect they cite the recent claim of Industry Minister Ian Dillon that development of the Great Dyke, the 240 km. geological feature which contains the bulk of the country's mineral reserves, "has only just begun."

For the future, in addition to chrome, Rhodesia is looking to its equally large reserves of high grade coal and what Prime Minister Smith has called a "vast source of platinum."

Professor Desmond Pretorius, of Witwatersrand University, told a minerals symposium in Salisbury last year that Rhodesia and South Africa were the richest known areas of the earth's crust. Rhodesia ranks higher than Namibia or Angola in value of mineral sales per square kilometre.

Even under sanctions, new mines are continually being opened, not least in the gold sector, where five to six new properties are being opened every month. Latest earnings statistics show that the smallworker (small-scale miner) is in the highest earnings bracket in the country, getting about 30,000 R. dollars a year on average.

Mining output value in 1976 showed a startling 38 per cent increase over the previous year and the target for 1977 is more than 250 R. dollars million.

But the problem is that no one knows what line a black independent government is likely to take in regard to the industry. Efforts to get any of the nationalist leaders to spell out a coherent economic policy have not yet succeeded.

In preparation for changes to come under black rule, the industry is already forging ahead with black manpower and management training programmes.

The government is banking heavily on support from the West to keep the industry safe for capitalism. To quote Mines Minister Dillon: "The West must realise that if Russia gets hold of Rhodesian and South African minerals, the Communists will not have to fight another war — they will just squeeze the West out of existence."



Poverty stalks families in Brazil's northeastern region.

Jose Carlos once took his mother to Salvador to see Carnival. "There were so many people it was boiling," Dona Selina recalls. Like all village mothers, she worries about her children in the city.

Jose Carlos says he loves Salvador because "there are so many more things to do and people to see." He is engaged to be married to a Guapira girl, but Solange, his fiancee, says

Salvador is getting dangerous, especially at night, and if the village were not so primitive she would want to raise her children there.

Guapira lacks electricity, telephones, public transportation, sanitation, health services, decent schools and roads.

Yet Salvador is growing at the extraordinary annual rate of 7 per cent and its own infrastructure — sewage, water, electricity, transport — is close to the breaking point. Crime, almost nonexistent in Guapira, is increasing at an alarming rate (5 to 10 murders most weekends), and the fiestas and carnival are marked by violence.

Guapira's predicament matters, because the same rural disintegration is happening throughout the third world.

British economist E. F. Schumacher, in his influential 1973 book, "Small is Beautiful," warned that the growth of dual economies in the poor countries was poisoning both village and city alike.

As urban sectors modernized, neglected rural economies went to pieces and caused mass urban migration, unemployment, and crime.

He proposed a new kind of foreign aid be given directly to villages to set up "agro-industrial cultures" in the countryside based upon what he called "intermediate technology."

Such aid can work. Two ye-

ars ago an ex-Peace Corps worker from Wisconsin, Daniel Johnson, settled down in Guapira as part-owner of a 170-acre orange and cattle ranch.

To make a go of it until his trees matured and herd grew, Mr. Johnson rented out his tractor to about 300 local farmers at 7 dollars an hour.

The result: Land cultivated in manioc and other crops was doubled (Duga's from 6 to 12 acres) and so did family incomes. (Duga's yearly cash income went from about 1,500 to 3,000 dollars, most family incomes in Guapira, after food consumed, go from 700 to 2,000 dollars.)

A Spanish priest, Padre Francisco Bauten, has done much to salvage Salvador's threatened fishing industry. Ten years ago he studied fishing technology in Spain, moved into a coastal village near Salvador, sailed out into the Atlantic to demonstrate he knew fishing and gradually taught improved methods of hooks, nets and boats.

Today the Salvador fishermen plan to build a pier, shipyard and school for navigation. Padre Bauten still lives in the village.

It now is generally recognized that in 20 years of foreign aid, little has trickled down to the third world's two million villages. Today just about everybody in the development business, from the United Nations

to the World Bank, is eager in trying to find new ways directly reach these villages.

In Salvador the Rockefeller Foundation has one of such experiments underway as to try to learn how to formulate such strategies.

The most successful pilot project has been to give maintenance advice and guarantees of about 1,000 dollars about 100 of the city's businesses — radio, T.V., clock repair, furniture and tail shops; and retail stores. But experience shows screening loans must be everybody personally, and Salvador has about 40,000 such businesses.

The aid-givers are on right track: the solution world poverty has to be in the two million villages. But the kind of small, ruralized aid that works is hard to duplicate. It seems to require an educated person with technical knowledge to impart is prepared to live with poor he is helping.

In all poor countries, city has become the magnet. Pied Piper luring the youth while rural life has lost its luster.

But the health of Salvador like any other city, in the depends on the wealth of rural villages.

It is what happens in Guapira that will count.

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# India's public discontent won't give Gandhi a landslide election victory

By Michael Garin

NEW DELHI, March 8 (AFP). — Public discontent with alleged abuses during 20 months of emergency rule could cost the Indian Congress Party its overwhelming parliamentary majority in next week's general election.

The opposition — particularly the hybrid Janata Party formed six weeks ago — is expected to win over tens of millions of

former Congress supporters. Those who fear the eclipse of individual freedoms, those who blame the government for compulsory sterilisations.

So serious is the threat to her 182-seat majority in the Lok Sabha, the lower house of parliament, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi is wending up her election campaign in four states in the north and northeast which have traditionally been

regarded as Congress strongholds.

They include her home state of Uttar Pradesh, most populous in the union, which returned 73 of the 350 Congress Party candidates elected in the surprise landslide victory in 1971.

Described by the opposition as a dictator threatening democracy, Mrs. Gandhi replies that the real choice is between her government and stability and the anarchy represented by her opponents.

Mrs. Gandhi denies that compulsory sterilisation was part of the government-sponsored birth-control programme.

She says she is the first to deplore the excesses that have occurred — the threats and use of force on men reluctant to have vasectomies, the cutting of water and electricity supplies to villages where family planning teams found the people to "recalcitrant".

But the birth-control programme revealed inequalities too. There has been much bitterness among the poor, who claim that the rich have been buying false certificates "proving" that they have been sterilised.

# Young: U.S. may join U.N. peace force in Rhodesia

WASHINGTON, March 8 (R). — Mr. Andrew Young, the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, said in an interview published here today that U.S. troops might be used as part of a U.N. peace-keeping force in Rhodesia but would never be sent into combat in Southern Africa.

Mr. Young, interviewed by the Washington Post, said the U.S. troops could play a peace-keeping role in Rhodesia because they are "the only really integrated military units" in the world.

The Post quoted White House Press Secretary Jody Powell as saying that the use of U.S. troops in Rhodesia was not being seriously considered by the Carter administration.

Commenting on Mr. Young's statement, the newspaper said Mr. Powell added: "I'm sure Andy was speaking of a very hypothetical situation."

Mr. Young said he could see no situation in which the United States would intervene militarily on the side of South Africa.

"You'd have civil war at home. Maybe I ought not to say that, but I really believe it. An armed force that is 30 per cent black isn't going to fight on the side of the South Africans. This president has too much understanding... of white racism ever to ally himself with it."

Mr. Young said majority rule in South Africa was likely within 10 years and added there was no real danger from Soviet or Cuban military operations in Southern Africa.

# Idi Amin denies atrocities in Uganda

CAIRO, March 8 (R). — Ugandan President Idi Amin today denied there have been atrocities in his country, but rejected suggestions of an international commission of enquiry into recent events in Uganda.

Field Marshal Amin is here to attend the Afro-Arab summit which brings together 60 Arab and African countries with a combined population of more than 300 million.

Addressing a crowded press conference, President Amin held up a booklet which alleges to give details of a plot by former President Milton Obote and the Langis and Acholis tribes against the Ugandan government.

The booklet said it was "rather unfortunate" that two cabinet ministers and the Anglican Archbishop Janani Lukum were involved adding that "the three people had died in a motor accident as they were being driven... for interrogation."

"There has been a worldwide reaction to the accident but this should not overshadow the malicious abortive plot in which these people were involved," it added.

President Amin told a questioner who asked if there had been atrocities in Uganda: "It is not true because we have got the law and if anybody commits a crime, he can be tried and punished according to the law."

The president said he intervened when a crowd of people had demanded the instant execution of 16 people connected with the alleged plot.

But the president said he would not accept an international enquiry into recent events in Uganda "because there is no cause for alarm in Uganda."

"Do you think it is necessary to send an international commission to the United States to investigate the murder of President Kennedy? ... Have you sent a commission about (the) butchering (of) Palestinians in Tel Aviv?"

He also denied that he was acting against Christians in his country: "I do anything against Christians who am I going to rule in my country?"

Although Field Marshal Amin is a Moslem, the majority of

Ugandans are Christians. On other topics, the president said Uganda's disputes with neighbouring Kenya and Zambia did not worry him. I am confident this problem will be solved peacefully by OAU (Organisation of African Unity) with the cooperation of the African and Arab World.

On the Palestinian problem, President Amin said: "Look how many Palestinians were murdered... who (the imperialists) like it. Palestine will be liberated as a formal state of Palestine be created where Jews, Christians and Moslems will live together."

Israel, he said, was a "land of butchers and killers. It has few thousands of kilometers invaded Uganda" — a reference to the Israeli raid on Entebbe last year to release its hostages.

President Amin added that he would lead a 250-delegation to the forthcoming Commonwealth conference, London "to point out the necessities of Britain."

"The conference before these countries (of the Commonwealth) and they (the authorities) have no authority to stop me. Whether they do it or not, I will go."

# Carter will lift ban on Israeli sales of Kfir jet, says Likud politician

TEL AVIV, March 8 (Agency). — Israeli opposition politician Ezer Weizman last night predicted that U.S. President Carter would soon lift the U.S. ban on the sale of

Israeli Kfir warplanes to Ecuador — and that visiting Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin would take the credit.

Mr. Rabin is currently visiting the United States at the invitation of President Carter, whose administration last month banned the sale by Israel of the 24 Kfir planes whose engines are made in the U.S.

A Pentagon spokesman in Washington said early last month the proposed deal was being blocked as contrary to U.S. policy on the transfer of sophisticated weaponry.

Last night Mr. Weizman, who heads the Campaign Strategy Committee of the right-wing Likud Party, said it "appeared likely that the president will lift the U.S. ban... during (Mr. Rabin's) visit."

"It will be presented as a personal victory for the prime minister and his Labour Party but actually it was probably

pre-arranged," Mr. Weizman, a former commander of the Israeli air force, said at a Likud meeting.

Meanwhile, Israel will exhibit the locally-designed and built Kfir fighter aircraft at the Paris Air Show next June, the Israeli export institute announced here today.

It said Israel would have two pavilions at the air show. One would be devoted to products of the Israeli Aircraft Industries (IAI) and would show the Kfir, which Israel hopes to sell to Ecuador despite the U.S. objections.

In Washington an American intelligence source said today that Nationalist China envisages buying the Israeli Kfir to replace its ageing fleet of American-made F-104's.

American approval will be required because the Kfirs are powered by American jet engines.

# U.N. report: Benin attacker were trained in south Morocco

UNITED NATIONS, New York, March 8 (AFP). — Mercenaries who attacked Conakro on Jan. 16 with the aim of overthrowing the Benin government had been trained in Morocco, according to a Security Council report which quotes a confession by a captured black mercenary.

Reliable sources here last night said the witness was a Senegalese-born Guinean, Mr. Alpha Omarou, of the Fulani tribe.

Mr. Omarou was quoted as saying the mercenaries were

recruited in Europe and placed under the command of a certain Col. M. whose real name was M. Bert Bourgoaud, advised President Omar Bongo of Gabon.

According to the state which has not been named, the commandos numbered about 100. They were allegedly trained in south Morocco before being taken to Gabon on Jan. 15 on the eve of the attack on Conakro. The report said the air assault was to throw the Benin government

# Election results will give Pakistan's Bhutto free hand to set up Islamic form of socialism

KARACHI, March 8 (R). — Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who has led Pakistan since 1971 first as strongman president and then as prime minister, headed for a landslide victory today in the country's first general elections under civilian rule.

The handsome, plump-faced politician, product of a wealthy land-owning family, has been described as a man of paradox.

A qualified lawyer, he preaches a political philosophy he calls "Islamic Socialism."

Though his receding hairline seems to belie the fact, Mr. Bhutto is only 49, which makes him one of the youngest of the top leaders of Asia.

Some have said he is in evident revolt against the feudalism of his ancestors.

He is a man of the East who understands the ways and thoughts of the West, where he studied — at the University of California in Berkeley, and at Oxford University, England.

As a practical politician, he has shown toughness and determination.

Almost single-handed, he dragged Pakistan back on its feet after the shambles of the 1971 war.

The new state of Bangladesh (formerly East Pakistan) emerged at that time and the former West Pakistan became the new state of Pakistan. The country faced an uncertain future.



Pakistan's Premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

Returning home, he taught Constitutional Law at the Sind Muslim College and practised law privately for five years.

In 1958 he became a minister in the military administration of Field Marshal Ayub Khan and was foreign minister from 1963 to 1966.

The following year, he emerged as head of a new leftist party. He was detained for three months in 1968-69.

In December 1971, after India had marched to support East Bengal nationalist guerrillas, President Yahya announced the formation of a civilian government in which Mr. Bhutto was designated as Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister.

He flew to New York to ar-

gue his country's case at United Nations but a few days later the Pakistan army East Pakistan surrendered Indian troops.

On Dec. 19, 1971, President Yahya stepped down and following day Mr. Bhutto, sworn in, with full powers.

As leader of the People's Party (PPP), he since introduced socialist policies in Pakistan.

He has given Pakistan a constitution, Islamic in character, and introduced a monetary system of his own.

In permitting a general election, he allowed opposition parties to put up candidates to form the Pakistan National Alliance (PNA).

Opposition leaders claim that Mr. Bhutto would rig the elections if he were to retain power.

Mr. Bhutto insisted the polls would be completely impartial.

He declared that the election would be incapable of ruling Pakistan if it came power.

Efforts to save Adriatic, Mediterranean from lead poisoning finally begin

By Patrick Menev

OTRANTO, Southeastern Italy, March 8 (AFP). — Salvage experts are finally racing against time here to save the Adriatic Sea from being poisoned.

The menace arises from 250 tons of tetraethyl lead spilled onto the seabed by a shipwreck on July 14, 1974.

The Yugoslav vessel Cavtat was carrying the poisonous liquid in 910 steel barrels likely to burst while fished out, each will be put in a water-tight container.

The divers will face a danger. If a barrel leaks, tetraethyl lead will be in their blood, causing death. A Rome newspaper quoted experts as saying:

Effect of the lead compound in high concentrations is known, since it is only used in tiny amounts to keep a firm knocking in car motors.

In case of a leak, the hazy liquid would flow the seabed. It would be dually absorbed by algae which fish depend for their food. Then men fishing the fish would be poisoning.

The spectre of poisoning already frightened 87 per cent of tourists expected this year at Otranto — mainly fish and West German — cancel their reservations.

This poor city depends on tourism. But nothing worse than a tourist season here the Adriatic and the Mediterranean will have escaped catastrophe.

# ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS NEWS

## New strikes close all Israeli ports

TEL AVIV, March 8 (R). — Pay strikes today closed all Israeli ports and disrupted fuel and oil supplies in the south.

Port workers whose jobs involve going aboard, including tug-boat crews, staged a 24-hour stoppage.

They rejected a 15 per cent rise granted to land-based port workers, and said they wanted 27 per cent, the same as pilots were given.

Employees at all petroleum storage tank areas except

Haifa today began a strike of indefinite duration.

A parliamentary committee debated a request from judges for rises which committee members estimate would double their incomes if fringe benefits and upgrades are taken into account.

Israel has recently been affected by a rash of strikes which forced the government to grant pay rises of between 15 and 20 per cent to employees of various sections of the industry.

## After meeting Giscard, Soares sure of Portugal's EEC entry

PARIS, March 8 (AFP). — Prime Minister Mario Soares of Portugal expressed confidence last night that his country would be admitted to the European Economic Community (EEC).

Speaking after a two-and-a-quarter hour "working lunch" with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, Mr. Soares conceded that there were stumbling blocks to membership, but said none were major obstacles.

The Portuguese prime minister arrived here Sunday on the first leg of a tour of Western European capitals to discuss the subject. Lisbon is expected to make its formal application for membership in Brussels later this month.

Mr. Soares said that President Giscard d'Estaing and Prime Minister Raymond Barre, who also attended the luncheon, had shown great understanding of Portugal's current difficulties.

French observers, meanwhile, stressed that while France "understood and approved"

Portugal's European orientation, it felt that numerous problems remained to be solved before Lisbon could enter the Common Market.

The observers pointed out that no decision on Portugal's bid to join the market could come before the EEC Executive Commission hands down its ruling in the spring of 1978.

At that time, the Council of Ministers would decide how and when to open any negotiations on membership, the French observers said.

Also holding talks here yesterday were Portuguese Foreign Minister Medeiros Ferreira and his French counterpart Louis de Guiringaud.

Subjects taken up at meetings between the two delegations included the possibility of creating an automobile industry in Portugal as well as the construction of four nuclear power stations over a 15-year period.

Mr. Soares flew to Bonn today on his continuing tour of European capitals.

## Britain, France deny seeking postponement of decision on Concorde

PARIS, March 8 (AFP). — British Airways and Air France today both denied seeking the delay announced by New York officials in a final decision on landing rights for their supersonic Concorde airliners.

French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing told a radio interviewer the British and French authorities would use "all means of persuasion" on the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey after the delay it announced yesterday.

A spokesman for the British state-run airways in London today expressed "total surprise" at the decision and said "we certainly did not ask for it."

The port authority said it put off a final decision due on Thursday at the request of the two airlines, which, a spokesman said, had "alternative no-

ise abatement procedures" to propose.

French Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski today said that if the authority had announced a ban on Concorde, it would have "given birth to suspicions about possible discrimination that had nothing to do with pollution or noise, but which had much to do on the other hand with commercial discrimination."

The French airline also denied requesting the delay. A spokesman said nothing justified a further postponement of the start of Concorde flights to Kennedy Airport.

President Giscard d'Estaing told an interviewer for France Inter Radio that he was optimistic about Concorde's chances. "If the (port authority's) decision was to have been unfavourable, it would have been taken," he said.

## Little hope exists for early resolution of OPEC price split, oil publication says

BAHRAIN, March 8 (R). — An authoritative oil weekly said today that despite strenuous efforts to restore oil price unity among members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) there was little hope of an early reconciliation.

The Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) said this week the feeling in OPEC circles was that the split was unlikely to be resolved before the OPEC ministerial conference in Stockholm in July.

It added that the battle for OPEC leadership between Saudi Arabia and Iran was pro-

bably the reason for this. The split at the last OPEC conference in Doha last December resulted in a two-tier system.

Eleven of the 13 member-states opted for a 10 per cent rise but Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE), which between them account for a third of OPEC production, chose a 5 per cent rise.

The majority has since offered to abandon a 5 per cent rise planned for mid-year in exchange for an increase in Saudi Arabian and UAE prices to the majority level, but this was flatly turned down by the Saudis, the magazine said.

# ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

PARACAS, March 8 (R). — The co-chairmen of the stalled Paris conference of rich and poor nations said here last night that the conference would probably be convened before the end of May. One significant factor which pointed to a resumption was the positive attitude of President Carter's administration, they added. The co-chairmen, Canadian Deputy Prime Minister Allan Rock and Venezuelan International Economic Affairs Minister Manuel Perez-Guerrero, said a date for a resumption of the so-called north-south dialogue had not yet been decided on "but it could be before the end of May."

MANILA, March 8 (R). — Philippine National Oil Company Chairman Geronimo Velasco left here last night for Saudi Arabia hoping to velose crude oil to lessen the impact of increased prices at home, company officials said today. Saudi Arabia is the Philippines' biggest supplier, accounting for 35.5 per cent of its total imports last year. Officials said Mr. Velasco will also go to Kuwait which supplied 28.2 per cent of the Philippines oil last year.

TAIPEI, March 8 (R). — Dr. Ghazi Abdul Rahman Al Qusaybi, Saudi Arabia's Minister of Industry and Electric Power, conferred with Taiwanese Economics Minister Sun Yun-suan here today on technical cooperation between the two countries. They discussed details of Taiwan's assistance in building a power station in Saudi Arabia, informed sources said.

UNITED NATIONS, March 8 (R). — The United States today informed Secretary General Kurt Waldheim that it was granting a further \$3 million to the U.N. trust fund for assistance to Lebanon, to help rehabilitate that country's health services. This is in addition to a \$1 million U.S. contribution of the fund last November to help repair the ravages of 19 months of civil war.

# WALL STREET REPORT

Prices were down Tuesday on the New York stock exchange, where the industrial average lost more than three points after a mixed session. Trading was moderate. The session opened on an upward trend thanks to encouragement over the market's steady showing of late. But it lost ground later on in the day on profit taking.

IBM, which has offered to buy 4 million of its own shares until Wednesday, was among the most active shares. So was Texaco, which recognised having diverted some of its gas to a Texan subsidiary, where it could be sold at a higher price and which lost 1-5/8 at 33-3/8.

At the close, the industrial average shows at 952.04, a loss of 3.08 points. Transp at 233.61, a gain of 0.05; utilities at 107.46, a loss of 0.29. 19,320,000 shares changed hands, of which 4,330,000 during the last hour.

# LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market Tuesday closed steady to firm although leading industrials were mostly off the top. Dealers said Monday's wholesale price index prompted initial gains among both government stocks and leading equities but interest in industrials faded and shares moved narrowly around their overnight levels. At 15:00 the F.T. index was up 1.6 at 403.5.

Government stocks remained firm in moderate turnover and gains of up to 3/4 point were seen in long-dated loans, while shorts put on 1/4 to 1/2 point, dealers added.

Oils and banks were little changed but mining shares closed off the bottom as the gold bullion price rallied. Australians remained higher where changed.

EMI featured among leading industrials, gaining 13p on news of its bid for development securities, but the gain was later pared to 5p. Development Securities was required at around 750p after being suspended at 500p in November 1976.

Among companies reporting results Tuesday, BSR lost 8p after full-year figures, while Fisons closed with a 3p gain. Turner and Newall fell 2p and United Biscuits lost 8.0.

News that General Occidentale will not proceed with its offer for Cavenham came after hours.

Price of gold closed in London Tuesday at \$138.25/oz.

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